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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ements renewed every day.

ame XVII..... Ro. 313.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MANNUEL -LA BAYA-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-DURE'S WAGER-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—David Cop-parties.D.—One Hundred Thousand Millineus Want' ap you the Gold Diggins in Australia. MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—Our Toll Bouse- Eva, the inish Princess—Monkey of Phane-

NIBLO'S-MARTHA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Rewr Day-Ma-

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bow-ers.—Too les—-Contentment vs. Riches -Caossing the Line—The Continues.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equestrian Frats and Athin-

AMERICAN MUSEUM.-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway .- ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall. 444 Broad-

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, November 10, 1852.

The News.

By far the most important feature of this number of our journal is the account of the reception of the steamship Crescent City by the Cuban authorities, on her last trip from this port to Havana, by which it will be observed that the statement exclusively published in Sunday's edition of the HERALD is fully confirmed in every particular. In connection with this Cuban difficulty, we have inserted the recent correspondence between Hop. C. M. Conrad, late Acting Secretary of State. and Mr. George Law, President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, an interesting letter from our Havana correspondent, a communication, giving the Spanish side of the question, the opinions of the Cuban government, translated from its official organ, &c., the whole forming a complete resume of the entire case, to which we have adverted at con derable length in another article. The result of the recent election in Massachusetts.

as was anticipated, exhibits the curiously complicated and perplexing entanglement in which the different political parties have managed to enmesh themselves in that State. Freesoilism, the Maine law, spiritual manifestation, and all the other claptraps that were brought into the canvass, have performed their work to admiration, and the consequence is that but few candidates were elected to all any of the numerous offices. Mr. Clifford, the regular whig nominee for Governor, falls short of a majority some twelve or thirteen thousand votes. Only three Congressmen have been chosen out of the fourteen voted for, viz: Messrs. Scudder, Appleton and Walley, all three of them whigs, and the two former members of the present Congress. The State Senate, on assembling, will probably stand eleven whigs to thirteen opposition. In the House there are no less than two hundred and twentyseven vacancies—the whigs having only elected ninety and the opposition sixty members. Parties in that State are literally cut up, twisted up, and tied up ; and little or nothing has thus far been extracted from the chaotic mass, except the determination, by a majority of over five thousand votes, to call a convention for the revision of the State constitution. This is a very important item, and will probably again lead the politicians into more inextricable confusion than ever. Time and reflection ney work them out of the dilemma.

No sooner has the excitement appertaining to the Presidential election fairly subsided, than the country is filled with speculations and rumers of all sorts relative to the cabinet of the incoming administration. Almost every political wiseacre in the land has been buslly engaged, for some days, in arranging and filling the offices for Gen. Pierce: but whether that gentleman will approve of these selections we shall all know on or after the fourth of rext March. In the meantime, we elsewhere give the names of some of those who have thus been brought forward as likely to fill prominent stations, both in and out of the cabinet We likewise publish letters from our correspondents at Concord, Washington, and Newport, the opinions of the German and French press of this city concerning the election of Gen. P., &c : all of which will be found exceedingly interesting to all classes of so-

We continue to receive scattering returns of the late Presidential election, but they contain nothing worthy of remark, except that Tennessee and Kentucky have gone for Scott, and North Carolina probably for Pierce. The frauds at Pittsburg are exciting considerable attention in that vicinity Several more arrests have been made-among them men high in office.

From the West we learn that Thomas Carnal, a son-in-law of Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, was killed by James Carnal, at Kentucky Bend, last Monday. The difficulty originated in a family quarrel.

The railroad mania is still potent in the North American British provinces, as will be seen by the despatch from Quebec. The various Legislatures are adopting measures for the construction of roads in all directions. Having witnessed the wonderful effects produced by the enterprize and ingenuity of their Yankee neighbors, the provincials have finally determined to do something for themselves. Success to them.

Snow is beginning to come down quite freely in different sections of the country. The ground at Lenox, Mass , was covered by it on Monday night. The weather in this vicinity, at three o'clock this morning, indicated snow, but none was seen.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening. a debate sprang up relative to the adoption of a report of a special committee in favor of constructing a railroad from Second avenue to Peck slip. The objection was more to the detail of the proposed route than to the principle of the making a railway in the direction. We give a report elsewhere. An additional appropriation of seven thousand eight hundred dollars was concurred in, in order to enable the Comptroller to discharge expenses incurred in rendering funeral honors to the late Henry Clay-the amount to be added to the annual appropriation for county contingencies.

We perceive that General Sandford has detailed that noble and public spirited corps, the Lafayette Fusileers, Captain R. French, to act as guard of of honor on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies of Mr. Webster. The military, fire and civil departments, will turn out in great force upon the occasion.

In snother column we present our readers with an exclusive report of the proceedings of the court martial which is now being held on Capt McLane It will be seen that the court stands adjourned to

ten o'clock this morning.

The steamhips Humboldt and Canada are now fully due from Europe-the former at this port, week's later advices. Apropos-is it not a little i rom that city.

singular that when foreign news has been expected by way of Halifax the telegraphic wires have of late either broken or been rendered unmanageable ? The Eastern line, over the Kennebee river, was down yesterday afternoon, and no communication could be had with Halifax. The House line to Boston was likewise broken down yesterlay at Washington Bridge, near Bridgeport, in consequence of the passage of a vessel. The wires will be repaired early this morning.

In another column we insert some very interest ing information concerning the Episcopal Church, the ceremonies to take place to-day, on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishop elect, the Rev J M. Wainwright; biographical sketches of his predecessors, &c.

A very full report of the proceedings in the slave ase, in the Superior Court, yesterday, will be found elsewhere. The argument of counsel having been concluded, Judge Paine announced that he would reserve his decision till Saturday. The court room was crowded throughout the session by persens of all colors, who manifested the utmost in. terest in the case.

As usual, our columns contain a great variety of reading, to which we cannot give more than a mere passing notice. We will wind up by simply directing the attention of the reader to the report of the Annual Meeting of the New York Female Assistance Seciety; Mr. Whipple's Lecture on Martin Luther; Monetary and Trade Reports; City, Police, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

The News from Cuba-Disgraceful Conduct

of our Government. We publish this morning a very important telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, detailing the circumstances under which the Crescent City, on her last visit to Havana, was permitted to land her mails and passengers, and informing us of the expressed determination of the Captain-General of Cuba to exclude her, on her return trip, from all communication with the shore in case the obnoxious "individual," Mr. Purser Smith, is permitted to remain on board. These facts have alrer dy appeared in brief in Sunday's HERALD; but the particulars given this morning will be perused with avidity.

In connection with this subject, we also publish the last correspondence which has passed be ween Mr. George Law, President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. Conrad, the late Acting Secretary of State to this government, as also the despatch from the New Orleans agent of the company to Mr. Roberts, in this city. Besides these important decuments, we publish two letters from Havana -- one from a private correspondent, and another from a Spanish gentleman, presenting the view of things entertained by the Cuban government. We likewise furnish to our readers translations of three or four articles from the Diario de la Marina, the official organ at Havana, giving their construction of the principles of international comity and of the terms of the treaty between Spain and the United States.

From the information thus received, it appears

that Mr. Conrad, on behalf of the American govern ment, has been guilty of double dealing and contemptible manœuvering, utterly disreputable in itself, and disgraceful to any administration. While writing to the steamship company here, asserting that he did not know anything at all about the sifair in dispute between them and the suthorities at Havana, the government was procuring the publication of articles in the Republic newspaper, assuring the country that they had taken high ground in the matter, and would watchfully protect the rights of American citizens, and the honor of the national flag; and yet at the same time Mr Corrad was pledging himself to the Spanish minister at Washington, that neither Lieutenant Porter nor Purser Smith should be permitted to return to Havana in the Crescent City. In accordance with this pledge Lieutenant Porter was transferred to the Georgia, while his removal was falsely attributed to a compliance with his own request. And then the same truckling policy which has characterized the course of our government all through this affair was set to work to procure the dismissal of Purser Smith. The agent of the company, Mr. Roberts, was specially sent for to go to Washington, to get him to accord to the wishes of Mr. Conrad, and verify the assurance given by him to the Spanish minister. But the company disdained to submit to such a humiliating requisition, and absolutely refused to discharge from their employment an officer who had always faithfully performed his duty to them and to the country. They, therefore, continued Mr. Smith in his post as Purser of the Crescent City, and the ridiculous efforts of the Acting Secretary of State against him were futile.

It is unnecessary here to refer to the first correspondence which passed between Mr. G. Law and Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad, in regard to the expulsion of the Crescent City from Havana. The tardy reply of Mr. Conrad is already too well known to the public. But when Mr. Law, despising such dodging and quibbling as that resorted to by Mr. Conrad, wrote to him the letter which we publish this morning, requiring to knew specifically "what interpretation our own government gave to the rights of American citizens and of this company," how characteristic is the reply be received! "I must be excused, "says the model statesman, "from giving you any information or advice on the subject." What a subterfuge for a statesman entrusted with the direction of the affairs of the country to shrink into! It is no wonder, after such an exhibition, that the Spanjards should delight in insulting the flag of a country whose administration is lodged in such hands.

According to the official despatch received from the agent of the Company in New Orleans, an apology has been offered to the Cuban government, instead of exacting full reparation from them for the injuries perpetrated on American citizens, and the continued insults offered to our flag. This, we suppose, is the "high ground" which the Republic assured the country would be taken by the administration. If it is, all we can say is that it is disgraceful to the government, humiliating to the people, and only calculated to give more overbearing presumption to any who may glory in outraging the feelings of our citizens in the waters of Havana or elsewhere. We would remind the administration that they have not now to deal with a band of fillibusteres, whom it was only necessary for them to brand as outlaws, robbers, and pirates, but with a great commercial company, representing the interests of the hundreds of thou sands of passengers, and the hundred millions worth of property, that are annually transported in their ships; and the country will hold them responsible that the rights of American citizens are not outraged, nor their flag insulted with impunity.

What will the government at Madrid do when it hears of all this ? Will the cabinet, after the as. sembling of the Cortes, take measures to repudiate the late transactions at Havans, recall the Captain. General, introduce ameliorations in the political condition of the island, make liberal changes in the conduct of affairs there, and thus save the Queen of the Antilles ? We shall see.

musical.

MADASIE ALBONI'S CONCERT.-Madame Alboni's first concert since her return from Boston was given last night, in Metropolitan Hall. The principal song of the evening was the "Casta Diva." which drew do en rapturous applause. Her other performances were also re selved with like plaudits. Mille. Camillo Urco, the young French violiniste, and another youthful prodigy. acter W. Foar, a planist, were interesting features of be concert. Owing perhaps to the rain in the evening. the house was not very full. Madame Alboni's next and last concert is announced for Friday evening, when several new relections not given here before will be sung

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain Lyon, arrived yeswith four day's, and the latter at Halifax, with one terdey morning from Savannah, bringing us late papers

Adjournment of the Canadian Parliament-

The Parliament of Canada adjourns to-day, after a tolerably quiet session of some twelve weeks. This sudden adjournment is obviously due to the panic created by the appearance of the cholera at Quebec; though Mr. Prince's reasons for postponing further consideration of the public business till February are doubtless very plausible, the rapid flight of many of the leading members of the lower House had already rendered them superfluous. Canadian statesmen, it seems, are more careful of their own bedies, than of the body politic; they prefer allowing the most magnificent schemes of legislative refirms to shrivel and wither, rather than expose their persons to the horrors of a collapse. If, however, any feel inclined to cavil at this "better part of valor." a glance at the net results of the last twelve weeks will perhaps convince them that the province is not likely to be a serious loser by the cessation of the parliamentary debates.

Indeed, when we endeavor to analize the columns of stuff and nonsense which have filled the colonial papers since August, we are almost at a loss to discover what the Canadian Parliament has done. Room there was ample for sound practical legislation The reform of the tenure of lands in the lower province—the repeal of the absurd usury laws—the substitution of a sensible working body for the present inefficient legislative council-some approach to a settlement of the clergy reserves disputethe repeal of the restrictions imposed on trade by Roman Catholic bigotry-and many other matters, call loudly for legislative interference. We can fancy the blush which an inquiry into the state of the measures proposed and promised for the remedy of these several grievances will summon to the check of honest members of the Canadian Parliament. The Seigniorial Tenure Committee have gone to great expense in publishing a large blue book, which contains all the original grants of land in the lower province. This seems, owever, to be the most tangible fruit of their labors. Neither the bill to declare what really is the state of the law, nor the one to modify it when declared, have, as far as we can discover, been introduced into the House. Thus, an agitation which might have been terminated has been wilfully pro-lorged, to the manifest injury of both seignior and tenant. Mr. Brown's bill to modify the usury laws has passed a second reading by a bare majority. Its narrow escape seems to have deterred its move from hurrying on the final reading-it will, in all probability, lie over till February, and thus the incubus will hang round the neck of capitalists several

months lenger. We see no definite prospect of the abolition of the legislative council. Now, as that body has justly fallen in public esteem, it will not do to destroy it recklessly, without providing a substitute. The bill, which was introduced by the Provincial Secretary, to render it elective, was a monstrosity. He proposed that those only should be eligible who had sat in the Assembly, or who had filled the municipal office of mayor; thus restricting the popular choice to two classes of individuals, who were not peculiarly calculated to grace the responsible position of Senators. He insisted, also, on retaining in the lower House the right of disolving his "senate;" a power which would obviously render the latter as useless as its predecessor. On these, and other grounds, most of the members of Parliament have treated Mr. Morin's bantling with a severity which it can hardly survive. We should not be surprised if on the re-epening some other member introduced a bill to attain the same object by a more reason

able process. As usual, the debate on the clergy reserves gave rise to some very fine declamation. The new Colonial Secretary declined to yield up the control of the reserves to the Colonial Parliament, and Mr. Hincks very properly moved a string of resolutions, protesting indignantly against this glaring violation of the well understood principles of self government, which the predecessors of Sir John Paking on established. We notice that they have served as a handle for the English liberals to abuse the ministry; but we doubt whether they will produce any practical effect so long as Lord Derby retains

In one respect-and in one only, we fear-has the Canadian House evinced a proper regard for the interests of the country. We allude to the railways. Mr. Hincks' railway policy covereth a multitude of sins, and our Canadian cotemporaries would show much more sense and patriotism, by displaying semo symptoms of gratitude, than by exhibiting their ill will towards the minister We may now consider the railway between Montreal and Toronto as secured. It is to be built by the firm of Jackson, Brassey, Peto, and Betts, of London-men, whose fame as capitalists is world wide. The same gentlemen are also at work on the line from Quebec to Richmond, which is to strike the St Lawrence and Atlantic railroad at the latter place. The great Western line, in Upper Cauada, is progressing satisfactorily; and in a few years we have every reason to believe that a continuous line from the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron to Quebec, will be in successful operation. We congratulate Canada on the

prospect. Mr. Hincks has kindly informed us that he does not intend to bring forward his new commercial policy till after the recess. This piece of news will oe consolatory to the owners of schooners and barges in the West, whose vessels are granted a respite of three months; and to the merchants of New York and Boston, who are permitted to send forward their fall supplies to Canada without paying any additional duty. We are inclined to hold a more favorable opinion of Mr. Hincks' heart than his threats would seem to justify, and will assume the responsibility of prophesying that, when his Paclia ment meets, in February, he will again inform the world that a further respite of twelve months has been graciously awarded us to propare for the cruel To be serious, measures of retaliation against the United States, because the cabinet will not consent to a one-sided system of reciprocity, are not at all the thing for Canada, any more than the closing of the Welland canal to the vessels from which it derives its income. It is the obvious policy of the British provinces to procure their supplies as cheaply as they can, and not to tie themselves to importing by this route or by that route in preference to all others. It never can be as economical o import certain goods by the St. Lawrence, as it is to procure them from New York. .The only effect of a system of differential duties such as Mr. Hineks proposes, would be to raise the price of commodities of prime necessity in Canada. Here, our mercantile community would hardly feel the loss if Canada were altogether blotted out of the

map Situated as Canada is, her interest dictates the cultivation of the most friendly relations with the United States. It is in our power, if we were so disposed, to inflict far greater injuries on the British provinces than they could possibly infliet on us. As we stated above, the Canadian trade is a matter perfectly insignificant to American merchants, while we, on the other hand, are growing every day more necessary to Canada. If reciprocity is the only bone of contention between us, that can easily be disposed of. The government of Canada was told four years ago on what terms this country was willing to accede to their proposal It now rests with them to conclude the bargain, or to dismiss the subject entirely from their minds. Every succeeding year brings us a step nearer to the kultting of closer bonds between this country and Canada An inevi table relationship, and one of the most natural kind, must be established between us at no very distant period. The puny British colony will, ere long, be absorbed, like one of Saturn's children, and form once more an integral portion of the parent country. It would be as well for the Canadians if they anticipated this event by the exhibition of some more kindly and international feeling, and would pave the way fitly for that coming hour when the United States shall welcome it beneath the shadow of its flag.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Consecration to-day of the Hishop Elect, the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainweight, D. D., D. C. L.

The recently elected Provisional Bishop of the dioses of New York is to be consecrated this morning, at Trinity Church, at eleven o'clock. A very large number of the slergy, and of leading members of the Episcopal communion are to be congregated; and the occasion is, on many accounts, one that may well awaken a lively interest. Dr Wainwright will be the fifth Protestant Bishop of New York. His predecessors have been Bishop Provoost, Bishop Moore, Bishop Hobart, and Bishop Onderdonk.

The Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, the first bishop of the diosess, is entitled to the spithet Patriot Pastor of the Church as his history evinces in a plearing manner. He was a polite scholar, well read in the Latin and Greek classics, and was acquainted, also, with the Hebrew lan-guage, and with French and Italian. He enjoyed also, be advantage of an engaging personal appearance, and an a tractive and conciliating urbanity of manners One of his forefathers, William Provoost, a French Protestant fied from France to Holland, at the memorable epoch of the massacre, on St Bartholomew's day, in the reign of Charles IX. David Provocat the grandson of this Protestant refugée, was the bishop's first American progenitor. He migrated from Holland to our New Ne lands in the year 1624, and was an officer in the military service of our Dutch government. John Provoost, the bishop's father, was a lineal descendant of this Dutch officer, and, like his progenitors, was a member of the Dutch church. He was a native of this city, where he was born, February 20 1742. He graduated in the year 1758, at our Columbia College, then called King's College; and soon after repairing to England, he became a student and graduate at St Peter's College, Cambridge where his private tutor was the celebrated Dr. John Jebb. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London, at Westminster, in 1766, and was admitted to priest's orders, at Whitehall soon after, by Dr. Kean the Bishop of Chester. He married at Cambridge, returned to our city, and was elected (1766) an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. At the period of our revolutionary struggle, he became

decided advocate of the popular cause; but the predominance of toryism among the clergy compelled him to withdraw from his official station, and to retire, in the year 1770 to a small farm in Dutchess county. While here he received many testimonials of public favor from his whig friends, being proposed as a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1775, and chaplain to the convention that formed the first constitution of our State, and being envited to the rectorship of St. Michael's church Charles town, and of King's chapel, Boston. But he declined all there, and other offices and patiently awaited the results of the political convulsion of the times. After many trials and encountering such extreme pecuniary embarrassment that he was compelled to dispose of part of his household furniture to procure the necessaries of life he at last ex-uited at the triumph of liberty. Our patriot pactor was then (1784) called forth from his seclusion, and was elected Rector of Trinity church, in this city. He took part in organizing the union of diocesses, which constitutes the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and he was the chairman of the committee that drafted and reported this church's general ecclesiastical constitution, which was wisely modelled after the federal constitution of our American republic. He was elected Bishop of the diocess of New York, in the year 1786, when he repaired to Fredand with Dr. Wm White, the Bishop elect of Pennsylvania, and they were consecrated in the Archieiscopal palace, at Lambeth, by Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and three other prelates of the Church of England on Sunday, February 4, 1787. Bishop Provocet was the diocesan of New York for the space of fourteen years. When clouded, in the evening of his days by bereavements and misfortunes, he resigned his rectorship in the year 1800, and his Episcopal jurisdiction in the year 1801. He died September 6, 1815, at the age of seventy three years.

The Rt Rev. Benjamin Moore succeeded the first bishop. He was the church's meck and primative apostle. A man of refined taste, bland, affectionate, and devout, he was regarded by his diocess as pre eminently good shepherd. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, October 5, 1748. In 1768 he graduated at King's College. He then studied theology under the superinendence of that estimable rector of Trinity Church, Dr. Auchmuty. He was ordained deacon and priest by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, in 1774, at Fulbam. The same year, he returned to our city, and he was here elected an assistant minister of Trinity Church. In 1784 be was appointed professor of rhetoric and logic in Columbia College In 1800 he became rector of Trinity Church a few weeks after Bishop Provocat had resigned the rectorship. In 1861 he was elected Bishop of New York and three months after, he was called to the presidency of Columbia College. His consecration took place at Trenton New Jersey, September 11, 1801, the Rt. Rev. Dr. White officiating, aided by Bishops Clagget and Jarvis. In 1811, a stroke of paralysis disqualified him for public duty, and he asked for an assistant bishop. This led to the election of Bishop Hobart. Five years after this period. Bishop Moore died at Greenwich, February 27, 1816, at the age of sixty seven years, truly enerable and universally beloved.

The Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, the third bishop of the diocers, now entered on his eareer as the champion of the church—an extraordinary man, a spiritual Napocor, blending with comprehensive views firm resolve. indomitable energy, and a remarkable power of control, that not only made his presence felt throughout his dlocess and the church at large, but imparted to his name a charm, inscribing it upon every page of the church's records during his time, and enhallowing it with mperishable glory. He was born at Philadelphia September 14, 1775; was educated at Nassau Hail, Prince-ton New Jersey, where he graduated in 1793, with the highest honors of that celebrated institution. In 1798, he was ordained descon by Bishop White, and while yet in deacon's orders, received the appointment of assistant minister of Trinity Church, of which he afterwards became rector His popularity as a prouther gained for him great celebrity. His vigorous mind, eady pen, prompt elecution, noble fearlessness, and sound views of church polity, made him a distinguished eader in ecclesiastical affairs. In 1811, May 14, he was dected bishop, and, two weeks after, (May 29th) he and Dr. Griswold were consecrated in Trinity Church, by Bishops White, Provocst and Jarvis, Bishop Hobart soon became the acknowledged chief bishop-the brightest ornement of the church in America. His eloquent ermons, able charges, wonderful executive talent, readiness of thought and promptitude and energy of action his devotional, polemic, and other writings, combined to render him, in our country, the observed of all observers. And when to recover his impaired health, he visited England, there, too, he attracted general attention, and won the esteem of many of the most distinguished prelates and members of the English Church. He was alalways the master spirit of the high church party; and he, beyond all others of our American divines, boldly ocia'med and vigorously defended the peculiar doctrines the Episcopal Church. During his episcopate, which lasted twenty nine years, the number of clergy in the di preses increased from forty-reven to one hundred and thirty, with one hundred and sixty parishes. At the age of fifty-four years, in the meridian of his usefulness, and when on his progress through the dioceses, he suddenly sickened at Auburn, and died there, September 12, 1830. The whole Episcopal Church felt the pang. Churches were draped in mourning and funeral sermons preached that could testify the veneration cherished for an illustrious chief paster. He was truly great and good Less than a month after Bishop Hobart died, a successor was

The Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D , the de voted, and indefatigable. He had been Bishop Hobart's constant friend and had co-operated with him in the execution of many of his most important labors. All eyes, therefore, naturally turned to him at this crisis, and he was elected with a remarkable unanimity, on the first ballot. October 8, 1830. The next month, Nov. 26, he was consecrated at St. John's Chapel, in this city, by Bishops White, Brownell, and Henry U. Onderdonk. His episcopate was successful in an eminent degree, the number of the clergy, and of the parishes rapidly increasing. But this is not the time to dwell upon a part of our sub Lect, which awakens emotions that are not now to be expressed. History will no doubt do justice to the accused, nd to the presentors and the court. Bishop Onderdonk was suspended by the Court of Bishops, January 3, 1845. To supply the Episcopal services required by the dioers during this suspension, the late Diocesan Convention elected the Provisional Bishop who is to be consecrated

The Right Rev Jonathan Maybew Wainwright, D. D. C. L. is so well and favorably known in our community. that any notice of him is of course unnecessary, except as a record of the selemnity which is to be performed today. Dr W. is not, as has been stated in some of our pool during a temporary residence of his parents in that city. His father, Peter Waineright, was an English merhant, who removed to our country seen after the period

of the revolutionary war, and became a natu sen of the United States. He then married Elizabeth Maybew. daughter of the famous Rev. Dr Jonathan Maybew, who was descended from Sir John Maybew, first Governor of Martha's Vineyard. Our bishop, therefore, traces his maternal pedigree by a direct line of de-scent to a Puritan of the Puritans. He was born February 24, 1793, on the festival of St. Matthias, and thege fore, is now in his sixtleth year. His early education was at one of those admirable schools founded and fostered by the Church of Eegland. When his parents returns home our future bishbp enjoyed Se great advantage of classical instruction by the well known Rev. Ellisha Clapp at Sandwich Academy, Cape Cod. He then cutered Harvard University, where he graduated, then became a Proctor, and afterwards an instructor in rhetoric end oratory in that famous seat of learning. He was admitted to hely orders by Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern dioces , at Providence, R L. He roon became Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, and then an assistant minister of Tripity Church in this city. His next post of honor and usefulness was the Rectorship of Grace Church, New York then the Rectorship of Trigity Church, Boston, and from Boston he returned egain to New York, as an as-Sistant again of Trinity Church. For thirty years he ha been among us, mingling freely in our social circles, ever a favorite with the public-a popular preacher. a man of amiable and generous emotions, and, in a word, the model of a Christian gentleman As an author, Dr. W. has produced several works of devotion, his Traveis in the East, and a beautiful edition of the Book of Common Prajer. His controversy with the Rev. Dr Potts, of this city, on Episcopal Church government, caused a great sensation at the time smerg our polemics, and presented the retending zealously and ably for the very cause which his distinguished forefather Jonathan Mayhew-whose name be hore-epposed with all the energies of his great mind, in his controversy with Archbielop Secker, his denun-ciation of the Seciety for the Propagation of the Gospel n Foreign Parts, and his utter aversion to the int duction of prelacy into the Pilgrim realms. Dr. W. visited England last May, to take part in the Jubiles of this very Society so denounced by his forefather. He represented before this Society the American Church; and, while at Oxford, with Dishops McJoskry and De Larcy, he and they received, at the University of Oxford, a costly and beautiful tribute from the University to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. It is an aims basen of relid gold twenty one inches in dismeter embellished in a most admirable manner, reprecenting, in a highly wrought group, the Visit of the Magi, and bearing this inscription:—
Eccleric Americane directe in Christo Oxonienses: 1852-

This gold basin is to be used for the first time to-day, during the coremonies of the consecration. The occasion will be graced by the presence of Bishops Brownell, Doane, Kemper McCoskry, De Lancey, Whittingham, Chase Unfold, and Williams It is also expected that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Lord Bishop of Toronto will

The services will commence at 11 o'clock this morning, The Right Reverend Carlton Chase, D. D., will preach the consecration sermon, and the other prelates will take Part in the laving on of hands. The whole order of the ceremonial, including the music to be conducted by Doc. tor Hodges promises a rare occasion, in many respects. We hall it especially as the beginning of a new era in the Episcopal Church of this diocess, so long, so painfully, and, as we think so strangely subjected, by bad manage ment somewhere, to the sad evils of an afflictive ecolesi. astical orphanage

The Japan Expedition. VISIT OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE TO THE MISSIS-

CUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 8, 1852. President Fillmore and the Secretary of the Navy, J. P. Kennedy, arrived in this city, passed through the Naval Echool, and were recived by a salute. The party left at once in the steamer Pioneer, for the steamship Mississippi. President Fillmore and suite dine on boar with Com. Perry. The President leaves here in an extra

ARTICLES THAT WILL ASTONISH THE JAPANESE. The Scientific American states, among the articles to be taken out are the following:—A locomotive, and ten miles of railroad iron; a telegraphic apparatus, with wire sufficient to lead from the Emperor's palace to one of the principal towns; sn apparatus for taking deguerrectypes; a magnificent barge for the Emperor, and some fity boxes of domestic goods of all descriptions.

train of cars to morrow morning.

FUNERAL ORATION ON THE DUKE OF WELLING TON —G. P. R. James, the novelist, will deliver a funeral oration on the pubils services of the late Duke of Wellington, before the British residents of Boston, at the Melodeon, this evening.

To the Editer of the Herald:-To the Editar of the Hernid:—
Among the aimest universally favorable opicions that have been awarded by the public press to the quality and tendency of my celebrated cordial, the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," there have been some sultary exceptions, at once erreneous and unjust, which reader it a percenal duty, toward both myself and the public, to carre it and repei. It has been said, first, that I have had the impudence to give medicinal portability and pretension to Holland gin, and to advertice it, like a quace medicine, as "a cure for all the lils that fiesh is heir to;" and, secondly, that under this specious guise I am insiduously invaling the sacred domain and to accrete it, the a queen mechanic, as a curs for all the lift that been is heir to;" and, according that ander this specious guise I am intriducedly invading the sacred domain of comestic temperance, and contributing to the increased consumption of an injurious spirituous liquor. In reply the the former of these sliceations, I beg to assert that although the cordinal gin now rapidly becoming appreciated and rowned under that belianded title is an incomparably purer and better article, both chemically and pharmaceutically than has even heretofore been manufactured, yet claim for it a meedinal properties whatever that have desired in the properties of the constitution of th

chier public journals, have freely put them upon public record. Thus much I submit in reply to the charge of queckery.

In reply to the second allegation—that of augmenting the sources of intemperance, and the consumption of pure licens spirituous liquory—th is only necessary to say that it is the obvious and inevitable tendency of an increased consumption of pure liquors, instead of bad ones, to produce effects diametrically opposite to those here charged. There are national demonstrations of this fact, as we'l as domestic and indivitual. Intemperance is almost unknown in those countries where pure wines and liquors alone are used, though sold without restraint. And the refined and fastions taste which is created by such beverages, in the higher classes of seciety, which here are the such as the second of the second of the classes teoliarly distinguished for superior habits of temperance. It is perfectly notorious that had wines and inquors not only intoxicate more speeduly, and in smaller quantities than others, but induces a morbid and fatuous appetite for habitual excesses which superior ones not only hever create, but invariably tend to subdue. The high ad valorem duties upon the wines and brandies of France and the gin of helland, have operated, probably, more than any other cause to aggravate those habits and evils of intemperance which philanthropists deplore, and which medical experience, especially, could so frightfully reveal. And it is greatly to be feared that the general failure of the wine crop in Kurrep during the last numner, vasily enhancing, as it has, the price of pure brandious as well as wines, will still turther augment those evils, by causing an increased corsumption of inferior or spurious and persiclous liquors, the cruce products of the domestic distillation of other materiels.

It was, indeed, chiefly in consequence of the general and

still turber augment those evils, by causing an increased consemption of inferior or spurious and persicious liquors, the cruce products of the domestic distillation of other materials.

It was, indeed, chiefly in consequence of the general and increasing sense of those evils, and of the serious difficulty complained of by mare liquors for medicinal purposs, that I was, induced, after an experience of twenty years in the importation of liquors and the foreign manuscuture of the best sin in the market, to institute those new experiments and processes which eventually resulted in the production of my "Arematic Schiedam Schnapps." And although these importations of liquors and the foreign manuscuture of the best sin in the schied we schiedam. In Holland, I heelinte net to say that their chied distinctive superiority consists in the selection of sounder materials, a new chemical method of entirely extirpting the pernetious amyl, or fourel oil, mere or less incident to other distillations from fermented grain; and, finally, to the use of the lighter, mere aromatic, volatile, and medicinal oil of the berry Junjerne Phoniceux commonly called the Italian junjers perry, instead of the compound oil of the Junjerus Communis, or still were varioties, herefore employed. In these processes and selections I have consulted the best chemical and pharamaceutical authorities that the advanced science of the age affords; and not without commensurate results. I have produced a pure and salubrious cordial gin, upon which all physicians and patients can infallibly depend, not only for its perfect innecessures, as such, but also for its certain efficacy in all those cases for which a pure Holland Gin can properly be preseried. Nor have I failed to protect the public as far as possible, against imposition in this matter. My "Acomatic Schiedam Schinapps" cannot be purchased, either by the cask or the gallot, nor in any other form than that or pint and quart bottles, made expressly for the purpose, and bearing my spal and signature. This

Mulefont's Sippers .- The most Famous

These wines of final track of the property of

Sterling Gold.—In 1830 and 1831 the Day prefreelypes of Sont wire placet in competition in the far with the same are bitton this year, and to both instan-ces he received the highest premium. This year his regular pictures were not in for com written, but for all that, his appendic crayons did r. seive the priza medal, making in all twelve gold and diver modals a variled for his upersor Da-guerrectypes. ROOT'S Gallery, 363 Broadway.

"Vera Pro Gratis."-"feade Brothers' Da guerrectypes of Daniel Webster.—Fersons desirous of persening critics of this distinguished statesman can procure them. Already three ergavers are executing likenesses from this cilebrated picture, certified by his son as the best ever taken. 253 Broadway, next to the American Hotel.

Gold Medal. - The highest premium - a gold medal-wes awa ded to J. GURNEY, for the "best da-guerrootypes over exhibited" - so styled by the judges, and can be seen at Gurney's n. w and magnificent rooms, 545 Broadway, with other specimens of noted persons of the

Brady, having revolved the Gold Medal's from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medals warded in London, at the World's Fair, deems it nunceasary to expating an the supercivey of his pictures, has invites the attention of the public to his superh and narivalled collection of degueractypes, now exhibiting as his gallery, 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Singer's Sewing finehines, within the last few weeks, have received premiums of the first class, from the American Institute. New York, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and Indiana State Fair, at Indianapola. They are the most excellent incention of the time doing all kinds of stitching with stonishing rapidity, strength, and beauty. Call and see them in eperation. Frincipal offices—New York, 258 Broadway. Philadelphia, 57 South Fourth street. Boston, 19. Haryard place.

Goldsmith's System of Penmanship.—The pith and marrow of Goldsmith's system of penmanship, narrowed to a copy-bok of thir soil pages, and the like number of copies, with full directions, may be obtained at GOLDSMITH'S rooms, 200 Broadway, for 25 cents.

New Class for Ladies.—The Wednesday afternoon classes for ladies and children, having become so large, I have determined to form a new class, which will meet on Th reday afternoons at 35 pt. M., for ladies and children. Gentlemen's classes, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular to be had at the academy.

ALLEN DODWORTH, 306 Broadway.

for durability flexibility, and firmness of finish, no rival in market. So desclusively by J. Y. SAVAGE, 92 Fullon street, who has also a superbeasestment of flue gold and silver watches. His reputation for the repairing of watches and gold peas stans A No. 1.

sive and elegant diplay of evercoats, comprising all the most tashienable and desirable styles, such as the styling Talms, the unique Caban the graceful Paletet, the modest sack, with all the styles and patterns of business coats; vests of the richest stuffs; plank velvet, silks, and satings, a choice of 2,000 pairs, from \$2 to \$10 s.pair. Cutters attend from \$A. M. silk \$P. M., to receive orders, at 380 and 382 Brendway.

BLANCARD BROWNERS AND SILEVIE.

McKimm, Bennett and Napoleon's lives have been att mpt d. An informal ascotoneh was rester-day received at 17 Carmine street, but McKiMM, having a P. T. B. annihilater handy, saved all but his goese, which was "shot in the neck." The remains can be seen on the premises by those who purchase clothing.

Fashlonable Clothing, so estential in a country like this, where the rich and the lewly regard dress so highly, an, at all times, be found at H L. FOS-ZER'S clothing Establishment, IT Cortiands skreec, where every article of dress can be purchased on the most reasonable terms.

"Union that Crothing is Decoming as familiar to the male portion of the public, as the favorito-nir, "Old Felks at Home." and equally popular. Two six, story torce, crow ded with the choicest styles of ready made clothing to be found in New York, cannot fail to suit the-most difficult, and the style and quality of clothing offered defies competition, so that the public will find it impossible-to recure better bargains in this city, than are effered by P. 1. ROGERS, the proprietor, Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets

A Fact .- "Hereditary Bondsmen, not" that SMITH & RICE are selling their fall garmen as chapper than ever, and if you would be free from the exertisant charges of other clothiers, that you must patronise them. Know it and call on them, as 102 Fulton street.

Rich and Poor.—All Classes In want of clothing, wend their way to the Empire Clothing Warehouse, 120 and 122 Fulton street, where they are certain of being suited both in price, quality and manufacture of garments offered.

SMITH, DROMGOLD & PROCH.

George P. Fox's United States Military George P. Fox's United States Military and Navy Depot No. 333 Broadway.—I have at very great expense, employed first-rate artists and gold embroiderers; silt muleskin, beaver chapeau, sleth cap and general regimental creament makers; English, Fronch, and American cost cutters, vest cutters, and pantaloon cutters. I believe I am doing the largest military and naval efficers clothing and cutifiting business in the United States, and am personally known to mary officers—my cuttomors—attached to the artillery, dragoos, infantry, ordnance and engineers, &c., U. S. N. captains, commanders, licutenants, pursors, surgeons, midshipmen, &c. &c.

Them Five Dollar Suits.—Just Arrived from nuction, 1,000 overcoate, from \$2.50 to \$8; 800 frock and dress coates, from \$7 to 5 to \$6; 700 pair pansaloons from 75 o's. to \$3.50; 600 vests, from 50 cts. to \$2.50—the chapter and heat; selected stock ever offered to the public. ODD-FELLOWS HALL, corner of Grand and Centre streets.

Bosom Friends may Fall, but Ray & ADAMS' celebrated knit under sarmonts are unfailing health, vigor and comfort, at a small outley; and this is the time to purchase and enjoy them. Ray & Adams, importers and manufacturers of under garments and hosiery, No. 201 Breadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

An elegant fit is as desirable in a Shirt as in any other article of dress, and nothing can be more beau-tival than the style of shirts made at GREEN'S calebrated est ablishment, bo. I alter floure. Every pricie that leaves the store is war ranted; and gentlemen giving their orders may depend upon receiving the garments at the sime agreed upon, however short the notice.

Paris Cloaks as d Martillas for Nov-imber,

The subscriber has just received, and will have ready for
inspection this day, twelve cases, containing eight hundred
susprisingly cautiful garments, medelle by the most colebrated Parieins artists, in velvet, ladies' cloth, satin, cashmere, &c. all of which he offers on the most mederate
terms. GEO. BULPIN, Paris Cloak and Mastilla Emperium, 361 Broadway.

To Vest and Pantaloon Sewers.—It is an established fact that your weekly earnings can be increased fourfeld by using one of Singer's Sewing Machines. The work of these machines is atronger and much more beautiful than can be done by hand. Call and see specimens of the work, and the machines in operation, at the office, No. 28 Broadway.

The Result of the Election.—Of course everybody knews how the election has resulted, but few, prhass, understand how it has affected the interests of KNOX the hatter. Judging from the crowds that have througed his salesroom, No. 13: Fulton etreet, we have serviced at the conclusion, that all the hats that were let on the Presidential contest are being selected at Knox's. If this is true, it is another evidence of the truth of the saying, that "what is the whige loss is Knox's gain."

Genin to his Friends.—Having been for some years upon the best possible terms with the public, Genin regard the whole community as his friends. He endeavored to make them so by making and selling them the best and the handsomest hats made in the United States for four dollars, twenty per cent under the aristocratic price. The Genin Fall style for 1852, he is condident, surpasses, in material, elegance and thish, all that he has incretofore accomplished, and this confidence is justified by the demand.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The Cheapest Article Yet.—The Alpine raiter is the most contortable clegant and durable article of fact covering for the ladder manufactured; and they are sold by Cab TEELJ, N. 386 Bowery, for less than is usually charged by other manufacturers for the most inferior quality of ladies' books. Romember this, and visit Cantricks.

Dodworth Music Store, No. 493 Broad-way.-American and Foreign music, for the voice, piano-guitar, violin, cornet, fute, nachore, &c. Bands applie, with instruments, military concert or orchestral music books, paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, leader of the Cornet band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

Family Groceries, New Fruits, &c...J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich, and 76 Verey street, has in stere a large steck of fresh tons, family groceries, new fruits of all the various kinds, which are offered, wholesaic and retail, at reasonable prices, for each. Persons from the country are invited to call.

To Persons Afflicted with the Loss of Teeth.—The great improvements lately introduced by Drs. O'CONNOR & CONNERY, surgical and mechanical deutists, and manufacturers of incorreptible teeth, at 52 Lispenard street, near Broadway, in the insertion of artificial teeth, revenet only to perferm therough mastication, and erdow the toice with a distinct and easy articulation, but bestows upon the play segment all that grace and regularity which are the most brilliant appendages of beauty. Decayed teeth can be restored to their natural functions, by means of metallic substances only employed by Drs. O'Connor & Connery. Toothache sured without pain or extracting. Particular attention paid to judiciously repairing and regulating children's teeth. Teach estracted in the cases and safest mode. Terms moderate.

The Wonders of Dr. Watts' Nervous Antidote.—All persons who have taken it after that the instant the electro-magnetism reaches the nervous fails of the brain, all pain instantly ceases. The disease, from that moment, quits the body, and the patient gradually gains health and strength. Depot. 102 Nassau street.

Ladies, the best Selection of Servants you will find at MURRIS Someo, 27 Breadway, opposite Mearra. Stewart's convert Reade street, where none barnice and tidy servants, with rood city references, are admitted. On hand, excelled English cook and laundress, and chambernaity brish Protestant or ok and laundress, and chambernaity livish Protestant or ok and laundress, and Trish cooks, laundresses, whiters, and chambernaids, general house workers, goachmen, etc.